



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government, BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Jabacha Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

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[NO. 88.]

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Extracts of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of GEORGE III, Cap. 52.

81. "PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said Company subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects, resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of his Majesty's European dominions, to export on their own proper risk and account, in the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them from the port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said Company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal in the East Indies, or in the Island of Sumatra, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner, it shall and may be lawful to and for any of his Majesty's subjects in the civil service of the said Company in India, or being by leave or licence of the said Company, or under their protection, as merchants resident in India respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said Company, or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except, also as is by this Act, otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London, under the regulation hereinafter specified and contained."

87. "And in as much as the ensuring to private merchants and manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares, and merchandize, allowed by this Act at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of these kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said Company shall, in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies, such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well the return of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons entitled to import the same into this kingdom, by virtue of this act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said Company shall from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage or lessen the quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the private trade, as the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct."

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton; and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods, shipped by the said Company on their own account; and that in times of war, or in preparations for war between Great Britain, or any other European Power or State, or when any circumstances incidental to war, or preparations for war shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said Company shall become unavoidable, then, or as long as such war, or other circumstance shall continue, the said Company shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade, additional rates of freight, after a due proportion to the additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by

the said Company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice in writing to the Chief Secretary of the Presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time, to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose; in which notice shall be specified, the sorts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the Treasury of such Presidency or Settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf as the said respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons giving such notice shall not provide his or their goods to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said Company."

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their goods within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said Company, without any allowance to the person making such default, in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided shall be impartially distributed amongst parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices; and that on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said Secretary, or other proper Officer, in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed."

103. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in a book kept by the said Company for registering private trade goods, in which registry shall be described, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods so shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order or licence in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said Company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies, without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties as any persons shall be subject to by law, for carrying on trade to or from the East Indies, without the said Company's licence."

IN conformity to the 93d Section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of GEORGE III, Chapter 52, and to the 1st Article of the Resolutions of the Honorable the Court of Directors, published in the

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 10th of November 1802, all persons intending to export Goods from Java to Great Britain, in the Season of 1813-14, are hereby required to notify the same, in writing to the Secretary to Government on or before the 1st December next.

The notice must specify the sorts and quantities of the Goods intended to be shipped, the Tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the Goods will be ready to be shipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being some specific day or days, and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 1st of July next. After that date no Goods will be received. Should any person not have his Goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 93d Section of the Act, be forfeited to the Company.

As soon as may be convenient after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the Goods for which Tonnage may have been required, will be assorted into cargoes for the ships, which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the Goods being allotted to the ships, the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the Warehouse Keeper, the Goods must be sent to the Warehouse to be shipped. The Goods when sent to the Warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers with a certificate of the Collector of the Government Customs subjoined to each manifest, stating that the parties have been duly paid.

Information of the rate of freight to be paid by Individuals will be published as soon as advice thereof shall be received from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Individuals may either deposit the freight of Goods in Java, or give security for the payment of it in Great Britain, and the notices must specify which mode of payment they prefer; such persons as may chuse to pay the freight in Great Britain, must with their notices send in a declaration from the person tendered as security, signifying his assent to be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the Goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expence of transportation to the ships must also be defrayed by the shippers (in Java) as usual.

Agents requiring Tonnage on behalf of their constituents, must, with their notices, send their authority for requiring the same.

As the allotment of the Tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed:

To C. ASSEY, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

SIR,

In pursuance of the Advertisement, dated the 25th Oct. 1813, I hereby notify, that I require (\*on behalf of in virtue of the enclosed authority) Tonnage in the ensuing Season of 1813-14, in part of the Tonnage granted to individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d GEORGE III. Chapter 52, for the undermentioned Goods:—

Description of Goods.	Quantities	Tonnage according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods			On the [ ]
Indigo, Fac. Mds. &c.			On the [ ]
Total Tons			

The freight to be paid in [England or Java].

\* This is to be inserted or not, as the case may be.  
† As the case may be.

As Security for the performance of my engagement, I offer [ ] whose declaration of his assent to become Security is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.  
BATAVIA, the 30th of 1813 }  
I agree to be Security.

It is hereby declared, that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the Act, or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

The resolution of the Governor General in Council under date the 26th September 1796, respecting persons failing to ship goods, for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of August 1804, and 17th August 1809, regarding the package and tare of goods shipped on law tonnage, are republished for general information.

Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 26th September, 1796.

"As the relinquishment of the forfeiture under any circumstances is entirely a matter of favor, and as the Company may hereafter sustain considerable loss from individuals omitting to occupy the tonnage for which they apply, added to the inconvenience and trouble resulting from it in loading the ship; it is his determination to enforce invariably the payment of the freight of short shipped tonnage in all cases in which the most satisfactory reason shall not be assigned for its not being filled up."

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 31st August 1804.

PAR. 92. "The owners of several of the extra ships which were taken up for the purpose of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expressed great dissatisfaction at the hardship to which they have been exposed in consequence of the bad package of the bales of privileged goods imported on their respective ships; We directed our Warehouse Keepers to report for our information, whether the goods in question occupied a greater space than the generality of consignments on the Company's account, and as it appears by their reply to our application that the owners of the above ships have been considerable sufferers from the preceding circumstance, we feel it necessary from motives of justice, both to the Company and the owners of the above class of extra ships, to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice, that the shippers of privileged goods will be required to pack their consignments equally well as those of a similar description imported on the Company's account, and that in the event of their neglecting to comply with these instructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual measurement of the Goods and not as has hitherto been customary, according to the number of species."

93. "And with a view the more effectually to enforce these instructions, it is our farther directions, that the Export Warehouse Keeper be directed to insert in the account tonnage the exact measurement of those bales which may appear to him, on a general inspection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged with freight according to the plan above described."

EXTRACT of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 17th of August 1809.

PAR. 11. It is with considerable regret we have noticed that the privilege traders have in a variety of recent instances exported privilege goods from India in Packages of a much larger weight and bulk than was necessary for their protection, and the owners of some of our ships having represented the great loss they sustained by the deduction of those large tares (which have in some instances amounted to the amazing proportion of nearly 70 per



And we have to direct that, immediately on the receipt of these instructions, you will give notice to the merchants at your Presidency, that the freight of their Goods will, for the future, be calculated on the above principle, namely, that in any instance where the actual tare may exceed the above allowance, a stated tare will be substituted for the same.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia,  
the 22d day of October, 1813.

By order of the Hon- }  
orable the Lieutenant }  
Governor in Council. }  
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

**N**ADEMAAL de prohibitien en poenaliteiten, by verschillende Publicatie, van het voormalig Gouvernement, en speciaal by die van den 29ste July 1757, 15de Oct. 1794, 9de Oct. 1795 en 10de Mei 1805, tegens den particulieren handel in Speceryen, Mannetjes-noten en wilde Foelie; en by Publicatie van den 2de Juni 1738, 27 Sept. 1781 en 1ste Juni 1808, tegens den particulieren handel in Amphioen, vastgesteld, niet verder bestaandbaar zyn, met de beginselen van dit Gouvernement, en met de meerdere vryheid van Handel en Culture, welke aan de Ingezetenen dezer Kolonie, door Zyne Excellentie de Gouverneur Generaal Lord MINTO, by Publicatie van den 11de Sept. 1811 is toegezegd, en van welke toezegging hun het effect reeds gedeeltelyk door de jongste maatregelen, ten aanzien van het bestier en landgebruik op Java is verzekerd; zoo is het, dat de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur, na zyne deliberatie, en na ingenomene rade en advies, heeft besloten, de voorschrevene prohibitien en poenaliteiten tegens den particulieren handel, in Speceryen, Amphioen, Mannetjes-noten en wilde Foelie, afgeschaffen en te aboleren en over zulks te ordonneren en te statuieren, gelyk geordonneerd en gestatueerd wordt by dezen.

Dat van dato dezer Publicatie de handel en invoer op dit Eiland van Speceryen, Amphioen en Wilde Noten en Foelie, aan een ieder zal vrystaan, mits by den invoer door behoorlyke certificaten doende blyken dat die artikelen van de Edele Engelsche Oost-Indische Compagnie zelve hare Wettige Agenten en Dienaren, of wel op eenige andere plaatsen waar de particuliere handel en culture van sommige van die artikelen niet is verboden, en van welke plaatsen de handel en juwaer binnen de limieten van het Octrooi van de Edele Engelsche Oost-Indische Compagnie niet is verboden, op eene wettige en geoorloofde wyze zyn verkregen; en onderhevig aan de bepalingen by de Reglementen op de uit-en ingangen der Rechten bereeds gemaakt of nog te maken.

En op dat niemand hiervan enige onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden zal deze in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen worden gepubliceerd, in het Maleisch en Chineesch vertaald, en voorts worden geaffigeerd op alle zodanige plaatsen waar men gewoon is affixien te doen.

Geg. ven teg Governments Huize, op Mo-  
lenvliet den 22sten October 1813.

By my  
Den Luitenant Gouver-  
neur van het Eiland  
Java en dies onderho-  
righeden.

**T. S. RAFFLES.**

*Ter ordonnantie van  
Zyne Excellentie,  
den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.  
C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Gout.*

**A**s it is in contemplation to withdraw from the Market the copper Lumps circulating at Samarang, Sourabaya, and throughout all the Districts under Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct as a provisional measure, to prevent their further depreciation, that they be allowed to circulate throughout the Island until further orders, as follows:—

Each two Silver piece shall weigh one-third of an ounce, making copper Rix Dollars 250 of the picul of 125 lb. or Spanish Dollars 31½ of sixty-six Stivers each, at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two copper Lumps of the standard weight for each Spanish Dollar.

The Lumps weighing less than the above, are also to be allowed to circulate at a value proportioned to their reduced weight below the above standard, which may at all times be referred to.

Specimens of the standard Lumps are to be sent by the Magistrates to the different Departments and to the different Bazzars, and all Residents and other public Officers are authorized to receive the copper Lumps on account of Government accordingly, with this exception however, that Lumps weighing less than the standard shall be payable into the Government Treasuries, at the rate of 230 cop-

C. ASSEY,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.  
BATAVIA, COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
October 22, 1813.

**N**ADEMAAL het Gouvernement voornemens is, om de Koper-stukken geheel buiten de omwandeling te trekken, zoo heeft het Zyue Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd, om provisioneel tot voorkoming van derzelver verder verval, te bepalen dat dezelve tot nader order, over het geheele Eiland zullen circuleren, op den volgende voet.

Ieder twee stuiver-stuk zal een derde van een once wegen, makende 250 kopere ryksdalers een pikol van 125 pond uit, of 31¼ Spaansche Dalers van 66 stuivers ieder, gerekend tegen 192 stukken koper-munt van het voorschreven gewigt, op een Spaansche Daler.

De Koper stukken van mindere zwaarte zullen mede gangbaar zyn, tegen eene waarde geëvenredigd aan dezelve minder gewigt.

Er zullen aan de Magistraten, aan de verschillende departementen, en naar de verschillende Bazaars, proeven van de voorz: kopere-munt stukken gezonden worden, en zyn alle Residenten en andere publieke Ambtenaren geautoriseerd, om dien overeenkomstig de kopere-stukken voor het Gouvernement te ontvangen. met deze uitzondering echter dat de koper-stukken minder dan de hierboven gemaakte bepaling wegendé, in 'sGouvernements kas ontvangen zullen worden tegen 230 kopere ryksdalers, of 28½ Spaansche Dalers van 66 stuivers, de pikol van 126 pond.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den  
Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

SEVERAL of the Holders of Probolinggo Paper Currency having declined to avail themselves of the option offered by the advertisement of the 13th August,—Notice is hereby given, that the Fifth Lottery will be drawn at the Stadt-house in Batavia, on the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
*Secretary to Govt.*

BATAVIA,  
October 23, 1813. }

**A**LZO verscheidene houders van het Probolingo Papiere geld zich ongenegen hebben getoond, gebruik te maken van het gedaan aanbod by Advertentie van den 13de Augustus j. l., zoo word hier by bekend gemaakt dat de Vyfde uitlooting van dat Papier zal plaats vinden ten Stadhuize te Batavia, op den 1ste aanstaande.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant  
Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
*Sec. van het Govt.*

BATAVIA, }  
den 23 Oct. 1813. }

**THE** *Right Honorable LORD MINTO*, previous to his departure from Java, having adverted to the general system of the administration and of the internal management established under the former Government of this Island, was pleased to suggest and recommend such improvements, as upon correct information, and an adequate knowledge of the state of Society amongst the Native Inhabitants might be deemed conducive to the advancement of individual happiness and of public prosperity.

With a view to promote so desirable an event, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council nominated a Committee, of which Lieutenant Colonel Colin Mackenzie was President, who with the zeal, talent, and industrious research, which characterize that Officer, obtained with the aid of the members of the Committee, authentic statistical accounts of this island, while the fund of valuable information thus acquired has been increased from other respectable channels of communication.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has therefore, after the most mature consideration, deemed it advisable to establish an improved system of Political Economy throughout this Island, with the intention of ameliorating the condition of all its Inhabitants, by affording that protection to individual industry, which will ensure to every class of Society the equitable and undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of labour; and while it is confidently expected that private happiness and public prosperity will be advanced under this change of system, such alter-

1.—The undue influence and authority of the Native Chiefs have been restricted. But Government avail themselves of their services in the important department of the Native Police, which will be arranged upon fixed principles adapted to the habits and original institutions of the people. A competent provision in lands and in money has been allotted to such Chiefs, and it therefore naturally becomes both their duty and their interest to encourage industry and to protect the inhabitants.

2.—The Government lands will be let generally to the Heads of villages, who will be held responsible for the proper management of such portions of the country as may be placed under their superintendence and authority. They will re-let these lands to the Cultivators, under certain restrictions, at such a rate as shall not be found oppressive; and all Tenants under Government will be protected in their just rights, so long as they shall continue to perform their correspondent engagements faithfully; for it is intended to promote extensive industry and consequent improvement by giving the people an interest in the soil, and by instituting amongst them an acknowledged claim to the possession of the lands, that they may be thus induced to labour for their own profit and advantage.

3.—The system of vassalage and forced deliveries has been abolished generally throughout the Island; but in the Bata-vian and Praanger Regencies such a modification of the former arrangements has been carried into execution, as it was found practicable under existing circumstances to introduce, and provisionally the Blau-dong system will be continued to a certain extent in the central Forest Districts.

4.—To encourage the cultivation of so important an article of Export as Coffee may become, when the trade of Europe and America may be thrown open to free competition, Government have stipulated to receive any surplus quantity of that Commodity from the Cultivators at a reasonable and fixed rate, when a higher price for it cannot be obtained in the Market.

5.—To extend free trade and commerce, and to promote a spirit of enterprise and speculation amongst the Inhabitants, the Bhoomi Farms have been abolished, the Duties upon the principal articles of Export have been taken off, and it is intended to modify and amend the Custom-house Regulations before the 1st of January next. The Toll Gates and Transport Duties of the interior have been diminished as much as possible, and in the gradual progression of improvement, they will be finally abolished.

6.—Every facility will be afforded towards obtaining Teak Timber for the construction of small craft, and of such additional tonnage as upon the improved system will be undoubtedly required.

7.—Government have taken upon themselves the exclusive management of the Salt Department.—It appears, that the Inhabitants in most parts of the Island paid a very irregular and exorbitant price for this necessary article of consumption; while the system adopted by the Farmers was radically vicious, as equally oppressive and vexatious to the people, as it was detrimental to the immediate interests of Government.

Such an improved system for the supply of Salt will be immediately adopted, it may appear advisable; and in this and every other arrangement the Government propose the advancement of the interests and the happiness of the people at large, and the promotion of the public prosperity of this Colony.

Given at Batavia, this 15th day of October, 1813.

By me,  
The Lieutenant Governor  
of the Island of Java  
and its Dependencies.  
T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Hon- }  
orable the Lieutenant }  
Governor in Council. }  
C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
Oct. 15, 1813. }

**Z**YNE Excellentie, de Gouverneur General LORD MINTO, voor zijn verzoek van Java, in overweging genomen hebbende het Stelsel van administratie en aan het inwendig bestuur onder het voormalige Gouvernement gevestigd, behaagde het aanbevelen, om op grond van nauwkeurige berigten en van eene be-



hoorlyke kennis van de Maatschappelyke zamenleving onder de Inlanders, zoodanige verbeteringen daar te stellen als tot bevordering van individueel geluk en van den algemeene welvaart konden strekken.

Met oogmerk om zulk een gewenscht einde te bereiken, werd door Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, eene Commissie benoemd, gepresideerd door den Luitenant Colonel Colin Mackenzie, die door vlytige navorschingen en met de yver en begaaftheden, welke dien Officier kenschetsten, onder medewerking van de leden der Commissie, naauwkeurige statistische opgaven inwon, terwyl de voorraad der aldus ingezamelde belangryke berichten, nog langs andere geloofwaardige wegen vermeerderd werd.

Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft het derhalve na ryp overleg noodzakelyk gedacht, om een Nieuw Stelsel van bestuur over het geheele eiland Java in te voeren, met oogmerk om den staat van alle deszelfs ingezetenen te verbeteren, door aan de particuliere nyverheid die bescherming te verlenen, waardoor aan iedere klasse van de Maatschappij een billyk en ongestoord genot van de vruchten harer arbeid verzekerd konde worden, en intusschen men gerustelyk mag vertrouwen dat het particulier geluk en de algemeene welvaart, door deze verandering van Stelsel, bevorderd zullen worden, zoo zullen hierna zoodanige veranderingen en verbeteringen daargesteld worden, als de ondervinding of de verbeterde gewoonten en manieren van het gros van het volk, het zullen komen te vorderen.

Het ondervolgende maakt de grondslag uit van de nieuwe veranderingen, welke hiernede tot informatie van een ieder, bekend gemaakt worden.

1.—De oneigenlyke invloed en het gezag van de Inlandsche Hoofden zyn beperkt, doch het Gouvernement zal van hunne dienst gebruik maken in het belangryk Departement van de Inlandsche Politie, welke op eenen vasten voet bepaald zal worden, overeenkomstig de gewoonten en oorspronkelyke instellingen van het volk,—en aan de ged. Hoofden een billyk inkomen aan Landeryen en geld toegevoegd zynde, zoo zal het natuurlyk van hunne pligt en voordeel wezen, om de nyverheid aantemoedigen en de ingezetenen te beschermen.

2.—De Landen van het Gouvernement zullen over het algemeen aan de Hoofden der Negoryen verhuurd worden, die verantwoordelyk zullen wezen voor de behooryke beheering der Strecken Gronds, die onder hun oppertoezicht en gezag zullen gesteld worden. Zy zullen deze Landen weder verhuuren aan de Landbouwers, onder zekere bepalingen en tegen een prysdien niet drukkende zal worden bevonden, en zullen alle Houders van Landeryen van het Gouvernement, beschermd worden in hun goed recht, zoo lang als zy hunne wederkerige verplichtingen getrouwelyk blyven vervullen, vermits het de intentie is om de nyverheid uittebreiden en de daaruit voortkomende verbeteringen te bevorderen door het volk belang te doen stellen in den grond, en door by hetzelfde in te voeren een erkend recht op het bezit van het Land, ten einde hetzelfde alzoo aantesporen om voor deszelfs eigen voordeel en winst te arbeiden.

3.—Het stelsel van leenrecht en geforceerde Leverancien is over het geheele Eiland vernietigd,—doch in de Batavia'sche Preanger Regentschappen is aan de vorige inrigtingen zoodanig eene wyziging gegeven, als zulks onder de plaats hebbende omstandigheden deentlyk bevonden was; en zal het Blandings-wezen ook provisioneel tot een zekere uitgestrektheid in de centrale Bosch districten in stand worden gehouden.

4.—Om de culture aan te moedigen van zulk een belangryk artikel van uitvoer als de Koffy kan worden, wanneer de handel van Europa en Amerika voor eene vrye mededinging mogt open geraken, heeft het Gouvernement bepaald om van de landbouwers al hun Koffy tegen een billyke en vastgestelde prys overteneemen, wanneer daarvoor op de markt geen hoger prys te verkrygen zal wezen.

5.—Ten einde den vryen koophandel uittebreiden en de geest van onderneming en handelspeculation onder de ingezetenen te bevorderen, zyn de boompagten vernietigd geworden, de geregtigheden op sommige voorname artikels van uitvoer opgeheven, en is het Gouvernement van voornemens om voor den 1ste January aanstaaende, het reglement op de inkomende en uitgaande regten te veranderen en te verbeteren. De tolpoorten en bandharyen in de binnenlanden, zyn zo veel mogelyk verminderd, en by een toeneemende verbetering, zullen dezelve geheel vernietigd worden.

6.—In de verkryging van jatie-houtwerken ter opbouw van kleine vaartuigen zal allezins worden tegemoet gekomen, als mede van zoodanige meerdere scheepsruim-

te, als het verbeterde stelsel het zonder twyfel zal vorderen.

7. Het Gouvernement heeft by uitsluiting aan zich getrokken de beheering van het Zout-departement. Het is gebleken dat de ingezetenen vanhiet meerdere gedeelte van het Eiland, voor dit zoo noodzakelyk artikel van consumptie, een wilkeurige en buitensporige prys betaalden, terwyl de by de pagters ingevoerde inrigtingen uit den aard slecht en zoo wel drukkende voor den gemeenen man, als schadelijk voor de onmiddelyke belangen van het Gouvernement waren.

En zal derhalven zoodanig een verbeterd stelsel omtrent de verkryging van zout worden ingevoerd, als noodzakelyk zal worden geoordeeld, alzoo het Gouvernement zoo wel in deze als alle andere inrigtingen, in het oog heeft om de belangen en het geluk van het volk over het geheel, en de algemeene voorspoed van deze Kolonie te bevorderen.

Gegeven te Batavia, dezen 15de October 1813.

By my  
Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden.  
T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van  
Zyne Excellentie,  
den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.  
C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Govt.

CURRENT VALUE OF PROBOLINGO PAPER

At Sourabaya, 20th October.

40 Sp. Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

At Samarang, 23d October.

38 to 40 Sp. Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, }  
Oct. 28, 1813. }

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu meestersen zullen de volgende Venduties werden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 1ste November, 1813.

In de Thuin van Willemse, staande op Goeneng Saharie, voor rekening van Charles Gage, van Juwelen, Goud en Zilver werken, extra moye Lywaten, is zocht, Brandewyn op bottels, Genever in vaten en half-tels, Bier in vaten en andere Negotie goederen, als mede Wagens, Paarden, Slaven en Slavinnen, vide aparte Lysten enz.

Op Dingsdag en Woensdag den 2de en 3de November, 1813.

VOOR de Woning van J. Marcus, staande aan de Jonker-straat, by de Vierkants Poort, voor rekening van Jan Hulsen, van Bengaalsche Lywaten in zocht, Tafel-messen en Vorken, Scharen en andere Yzer werken, nevens verscheidene goederen meer.

Op Zaterdag den 6de November, 1813.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor van de volgende vaste goederen, als:

Voor rekening des Boedels wylen Sitie Mohamad.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Stads-poort Rotterdam in 't Oosterveld het 18de deel van 't blok L sub No. 4; belend ten Oosten met de Heere weg langs de Verburgs-gragt, ten Westen met A. Marschall, ten Noorden met den Boedel, en ten Zuiden met A. Michiels.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 18de October, 1813.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van 't blok L sub No. 5; belend ten Oosten met de Heere weg langs de Verburgs-gragt, ten Westen met de Heer A. Michiels, ten Zuiden en Noorden met dezen Boedel.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 18de October, 1813.

3.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van 't blok L sub No. 6; belend ten Oosten met de Heere weg langs de Verburgs-gragt, ten Westen met de Heer A. Michiels, ten Noorden met J. J. de Liem, en ten Zuiden met dezen Boedel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 18de October, 1813.

4.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met twee oude steene Pedakken met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen wat buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in 't Westerveld het 4de deel van 't blok L sub No. 12; belend ten Zuiden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten Noorden met een onbekend Erf, ten Oosten met een begraaf plaats, behoord by de Bandaneese Tempel, en ten Westen met Japoh Mohamad J. Jantik.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 18de October, 1813.

5.—Zeker stuk Land, gelegen onttrent 3 uren gaans zuidoostwaards buiten deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Groote Rivier, in het Oosterveld het 21ste deel van 't blok L sub No. 87; belend ten Westen met de groote Zuider weg, ten Noorden met de Slokkan, ten Zuiden met Boneamia, en ten Noorden over een gemeene weg met Mierma.—De breedte en diepte vide meetbrief van den 18de October, 1813.

6.—Zeker stuk Thuin-land, gelegen wat Oostwaards buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in 't Oosterveld, het 2de deel van het blok L sub No. 117; belend ten Westen met de Parvesse-weg, ten Oosten en Zuiden met A. de, en ten Noorden met een onbekend perceel.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 18de October 1813.

Voor rekening des Boeds van welen P. C. Wyckert.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen Oostwaards buiten deze Stad aan de Zuidzyde van de Angiolse-vaart, in het Oosterveld het 16de deel van het blok L sub No. 148; belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten Zuiden en Oosten met C. E. Abrahams, en ten Westen met L. Lehmann.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 21ste October 1813.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Woonhuis, Dispens, Combuys en Slaven vertrekken alles van steen, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Westzyde van de Groote-rivier, in het blok A, sub No. 9; belend ten Oosten met de barmhertige de Renoseros-gragt, ten Westen met J. Oosop, ten Zuiden met J. Kleyn, en ten Noorden met P. P. Nicolaas.—De breedte en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 21ste October 1813.

En voor den Afbraak.

3.—Zeker twee stukken Thuin-land, te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een Steene Woonhuis, en een agter Galdery, Combuys Slaven vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, benevens een Vee-hok, alles van steen met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, bezuiden de Angiolse-vaart, ofte in het Oosterveld het 13de deel van het blok L sub No. 104; belend ten Noorden met de Heere weg langs de Angiolse-vaart, ten Zuiden met de Erfgename van Captain Soedien, ten Oosten met Jan Roos, en differente personen, ten Westen met Ciccila Gerdonia Hamhals, en den Heer Melchior Blokker.—NB. blyvende het leedig Erf de Weduwe als Erfgename in den Boedel aanhouden.

Voor rekening van Hendrik Batenburg.

1.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een Nieuw steene Huis, staande en gelegen buiten de voormalige Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L sub No. 90; belend ten Westen met de Stads Buiten-barm, ten Oosten met differente personen, ten Zuiden met G. J. Senn van Basel.—De breedte en diepte volgens koopbrief van den 16de January 1811, Pag. 420.

2.—Zeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Rotterdam, in het Oosterveld het 18de deel van het blok L sub No. 91; belend ten Westen met de Stads Buiten-barm, ten Oosten met Anthony Eijsser Jacobs, ten Noorden met de Heer G. Kopl, en ten Zuiden met Meijuffrouw de Weluwe Kavel.—De breedte en diepte vide koopbrief van den 16de January 1811, Pag. 419.

Zynde al de meetbrieven dagelyks voor de Verkoop-ping ten Vendu-kantoor te zien.

TO BE SOLD  
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
AT  
GONONG-SAHARIE,  
On the 1st of November,  
AT 9 O'CLOCK,  
TEN Slaves—some Carriages—Horses  
and Harness—Brandy, Gin, Wine  
and Beer, in casks and bottles—Clocks—  
Watches—Cloaths,  
AND  
A VARIETY OF OTHER  
ARTICLES,  
The Property of Mr. C. GOGG.

De volgende Slaven toebehorende aan de Heer C. GOGG, dewelke op Maandag den 1ste November 1813, staan verkogt te worden, te weeten:

Robyn, van Boegies, Staaljonge en zeer goede Paarde Doctor, met zyn Wyf.  
Tanjong, van Mandhaar, Huismeid.  
Bietjoe, van Boegies, bekwame Koetzier, kunnende met 2 en 4 paarden reyden, met zyn Wyf.  
Boenga, van Saleyer, goede Nayster en Wasserin.  
Kriespy, van Bima, Koetzier en Goudsmit.  
Vrydag, van Mandhaar, zeer goede Lyfjonge, die in staat is een bottelery en Tafel te bedienen.  
Pamela, van Maccasser, goede Naayster, Borduurster en Epolet maakster.  
Roosje, van Maccasser, Naayster en Wasserin.  
April, van Boegies, Kok en Koetzier.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, situated out of Town, near the former New-gate, belonging to Mr. C. HECKSCHER.—For particulars apply to Mr. J. Schill, jun.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis van M. HECKSCHER in de buiten Nieuwpoort-straat. — Nadere informatie dies wegens by J. Schill, jun.

NOTICE  
TO  
CREDITORS and DEBTORS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late HAN KIKKO, Landholder of Probolingo, are requested to pay the amount of their debts to the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the Deceased, SOORA ADENAGARA, late Key Adipate of Toeban, HAN TIAN PIT, late Landholder of Bezuki, and HAN SOOSIK, Lieutenant-Captain of Sourabaya; and all Persons having demands on said Estate, are requested to state the amount and particulars thereof to the Executors abovenamed.

BATAVIA, }  
October 19, 1813. }

ON THE  
FIRST OF JANUARY-NEXT  
WILL BE PUBLISHED  
At the Government Press,  
MOLENVLIET,  
THE JAVA  
Annual Directory  
For 1814.

CONTAINING  
FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java.

Public Societies and Institutions, Houses of Agency, Custom-house and Post Office Regulations, Lists of Shipping, Table of Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. &c. &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED  
An alphabetical list of European Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF  
GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers ..... Sp. Dols. 4  
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Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.  
THE Estate PONDOKTERRONG, situated at the 27th Paal of the Western-road from Batavia to Buitenzorg, with its Inventory complete.—The buildings are all of bricks, and covered with tiles, besides the privilege of a Bazar attached to this Estate, there are Rice and Oil Mills newly constructed, and a Lime-kiln. There are also several Saddle and Draft Horses, a breed of Horses twelve months old, consisting of Mares and Foals in all 30, and a quantity of Paddy and Cadjang.—For particulars, application to be made to the owner of the said Estate, Mr. Wense.

BATAVIA, Oct. 30, 1813.

Advertentie.

WENSE presenteerde uit de hand te koop zyn Landgoed, genaamd Pondokterrong, gelegen op de 27ste nieuw paal, of 9 uren van Batavia, aan de wester ryweg naar Buitenzorg, waar op staat een zeer fraay Woon-huis, Slaven vertrekken, Combuys, Dispens, Lombong, Paarde stallen en Koekraal, nevens een geprevillegeerde Bazaar, Ryst-molen, Olymolen, en een Kalkbrandery, meest alles van steen en hout opgebouwd en niet pannen gedekt, als mede een compleet Meublement van Ledikanten met toebehoren, Stoelen, Tafels, Glaze Kronen, Stolpen, Rustbanken, &c. verdere Slaven en Slavinnen; circa 200 Koebesteen, 60 stuks Karbouwen, verscheidene Trek-en Ry-paarden, en eene zedert een jaar nieuw aangelegde stoetery, bestaande zo wel uit Merries als Veulens, thans in 30 stuks, benevens een quantiteit Cadjang en Pady; nadere informatie te bekomen by bovengemelde Eygenaar, by wien ook de Inventaris, zo wel als de Condition van opgemaakte Land dagelyks te zien zyn.

Batavia, den 30ste October 1813.

Advertentie.

JACOBUS LODEWYK DIERING, woonagtig aan de West-zyde van de Kleine Roca-Malakka No: 14, binnen deezze Stat, informeerd het Publiek dat hy van voornemens is, ten zyne woonplaats voornemend Dagelyks van 's morgens 7 tot 9 uren, en 's avonds van 6 tot 8 uren de Son en andere Veest-dangen uitgezondert, Lessen tegeeven in de Engelsche taal teegen eene redelykebetaaling, ten welke einde hy een eyders Gunst verzoekt.

HEDEN verlostee voorspoedig van een welgeschapen Dochter, de Huisvrouw van  
H. F. LIPPE.

BATAVIA, }  
den 25 Oct. 1813. }

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

Page 1st, column 2d, 21 lines from the bottom, for "28 Spanish Dollars" read "23 Spanish Dollars."

Page 1st, column 4th, 11 lines from the top, for "has been" read "have been."

Page 2d, column 2d, 20 lines from the bottom, for "Eastern Islands" read "Eastern parts of the Island."

MISSLAGEN IN No. 87 VAN DE COURANT.

Page 1, Column 3, de 6de Regel van boven, staat, geveendigd door aan derzelver &c.—lees, geveendigd, igit aan derzelver &c.—Page 1, Column 3, de 18de Regel van boven, staat, of 28 Spaansche Dalers—lees, of 84 Spaansche Dalers.—Page 2, Column 1, de 29ste Regel van de Proclamatie, van den 15de Oct. 1813, staat, na zyn overleg—moet zyn, na ryp overleg.—Het 5de Art. van de zelfde Proclamatie, staat, opgeheven—moet zyn, opgeheven.





## To the Fair Sex.

'Tis not the cheek of roseate hue,  
Nor languid eyes of liquid blue,  
The sentient soul that win;  
'Tis not the form of airy grace,  
The chiselled vainly hopes to trace,  
That wounds the man within.

Exterior charms at most excite,  
Some transient feelings of delight,  
That scarcely born expire;  
Or man's worst sentiments inflame,  
The offspring of his earthly frame,  
The grossness of desire.

And short their reign; for every day,  
Some fragile blossom falls away,  
Some beauty fades, and dies;  
The sparkling eye is glazed and sunk,  
The rounded limb is bent and shrunk,  
And Love disgusted flies.

Nay ere the rapid race is run,  
The spoiler's work is oft begun,  
And sickness saps their bloom:  
And blasted by the withering breath,  
Of foul and flesh-corrupting death,  
What's beauty in the tomb?

Why then should Pride the breast inflate,  
For attributes that soon or late,  
Must feel the changeful hour:  
Why should the Maiden entertain,  
Such fond conceits, and fancies vain,  
Of Beauty's sovereign power?

And why should gentle hearts be taught,  
To nourish an ungenerous thought,  
For charms of lesser worth?  
Forgetful that the skin of snow,  
And swartier sun engendered glow,  
Alike are things of earth.

Be just then, Albion's daughters, view,  
Your sisters of less fair a hue,  
As Beings of your kind;  
Nor dread a rival while you boast,  
What man must always prize the most,  
Your loveliness of mind.

## Java Government Gazette.

### BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1813.

**THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at the Government House at Ryswick, on Monday next, the 1st November, at nine o'clock, previous to his embarking for the Eastward.**

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

BATAVIA,  
October 29, 1813.

**Zyne Excellentie, de Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur zal voor deszelfs vertrek naar Java's Noord Oost-kust, Levee houden op Maandag den 1sten November aanstaande, des morgens ten 9 uren, in s' Gouvernements Huis op Ryswyk.**

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

BATAVIA,  
den 29 October 1813.

We understand the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor intends embarking on Tuesday next, with his family and suite, on board the Honorable Company's *Cruizer Aurora*, Captain Macdonald, in which he will proceed to Samarang.—The Honorable Company's *Craizer Malabar* will sail in company, and accommodate part of his suite.

Yesterday Evening the beau-monde of Batavia and its Environs were entertained at Laanhof with a magnificent Ball and Supper, given by the hospitable proprietor of that charming spot to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and the Lady Governor, on the occasion of their approaching departure for the Eastward.

A considerable number of Tickets had been issued in the course of the week, and all of fashion and beauty in the Batavian world was summoned to the festive scene. The natural beauty of the grounds at Laanhof was heightened by the brilliancy of the illuminations, which were tastefully arranged.—The hours of Evening flew rapidly along in the amusements of dancing, music, and cards, till the votaries of these pleasures retired to those of the social board, which was covered with all that luxury could wish for, and decorated with more than usual elegance.—At an early hour this morning the numerous guests began to depart, highly pleased with their friendly host and his splendid entertainment.

We are concerned to inform our Readers of the loss of the *Brig Lady Rollo*, Captain Pringle, of Calcutta, on the 13th ultimo; she struck on a shoal situated in lat. 7° 45' S. and about 40 miles S. E. by E. distant of Flores' Head, and after some

hours, during which unsuccessful attempts were made to get her off, she bilged, and was totally lost, with the whole of her cargo.

We have however the satisfaction of stating, that no one on board perished.—The Commander, Supercargo (Mr. Sinclair,) Officers and Crew, in all 38 persons, saved themselves in the boats of the vessel, and made for Bima, where they arrived about the 20th ultimo.

It appears that they were not received by the Rajah of that place with all the hospitality which their distress entitled them to claim. He refused to afford them any assistance, and they owed the means of quitting Bima to the friendly aid of a Chinese, who furnished them for that purpose with a Prow, in which they arrived at the Port of Bisuki in the night of the 12th instant.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Oct. 22.—Schooner *Maria*, J. Hudson, from Samarang 15th Oct.

Oct. 23.—Brig *Susanna Barbera*, S. E. Bodendyk, from Tagal 12th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.

Oct. 27.—Brig *Maria*, H. Hermanns, from Sourabaya 14th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.

Oct. 28.—Brig *Margaret*, O'Connor, from Banca 9th Oct.—Passengers, Messrs. Ivatts and Pollus.

DEPARTURE.] Oct. 24.—Ship *Colonel Gillespie*, D. Chemenant, for Banca & Bengul.—Passenger, Mr. Camballais.

### Vessels lying in Batavia roads.

H. M. sloop *Hecate*—H. C. ship *Malabar*—Do. do. *Nearhus*—do. do. *Aurora*—Ship *Eugenia*—Brig *Gesina*—do. *Margaret*—do. *Greyhound*—do. *Amazon*—do. *Expedition*—do. *Susanna Barbera*—do. *Maria*—Schooner *Goedeveerdigheit*—do. *Maria*—Cutter *Harmony*—Arab ship *Pattolgar*—do. *Mahabar*—do. *Hera*—Chinese ship *Lassan*—do. *Experiment*—Schooner *Drake*.

SOURABAYA, Oct. 14.—Arrived the Honorable Company's Brig *Mary Anne*, Capt. Buchan, from Batavia—Passenger, Mr. van der Wahl, Assistant to the Resident at that port.

Oct. 15.—Sailed the Transports *United Kingdom*, *Hooghly*, and *Phoenix*, with His Majesty's 78th Regt. for Samarang.

Oct. 18.—Arrived the Transport ship *Volunteer*, Capt. Waterman, from Batavia the 9th instant, with Detachments of the H. C. Bengal European Regiment and the Javanese Corps.

SAMARANG, Oct. 18.—Arrived the Transport ship *United Kingdom*, from Sourabaya.

Oct. 19.—Transport *Hooghly*, from Sourabaya.

—20.—Ditto *Phoenix*, from Sourabaya, and the Brig *Olivia*, Ross, from Batavia.

DEATH.—At Minto, on the 8th instant, greatly regretted, Mr. Tiffin, Chief Officer of the Java Packet.

## Madras Courier, August 3.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

### THEATRICALS AFLOAT.

On Wednesday the 28th July, we had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of "The School for Authors," and "The Anatomist, or Sham Doctor," on board His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, by part of her Crew.

Many Officers of the Squadron were present; and not a few of us landlubbers (as the children of Neptune call us) were induced to cross the surf. There was, (if we may be allowed the phrase) "a crowded house."

It is not to be expected that the dramatic efforts of this "Thespian aquatic-band," for their own amusement, and that of their Ship-Mates, Officers and friends, should approximate perfection, or stand the test of rigid criticism. We understand, fears on this head prevented invitations being more general. We had made a determination, to be pleased; but the entertainment far exceeded our utmost expectations.—If adding such prologues and epilogues spoken to performances of theirs, on the passage to England, now published in the Naval Chronicle; we hoped for something humorous in that way; but, being disappointed, we sometimes applied in our own mind, certain lines of the old ones, (that were *apropos*,) to the present performance. If it were not "the sign of true hearted Sailors, to give and to take a good joke," we should not acknowledge having once thought of that couplet in which the audience were candidly told:

That even their faults to pardon would be wrong,  
As some would murder sense!—and some their Mother tongue!

In the *School for Authors*, the parts of *Diaper*, *Jeffery* and *Frank*, were well sustained.

To the Ladies of the Drama (*Tars in petticoats*) although the figure of *Susan* was not amiss, we could not help applying the following lines from one of the Prologues before mentioned.

Hoarse are our voices, rough our forms;  
But these are beauties gain'd in storms,  
By Tars on board the *Minden*.

The scene where *Diaper* receives the intelligence of his Tragedy's condemnation, and destruction of his Warehouses by fire, met unbounded applause.

Between the two pieces, we had several humorous songs, and a "Hornpipe," by a Boatswain's mate, who evinced great skill in dancing—he sung also. But though in dancing he might vie with some that are applauded

at the Italian Opera, his tones were not to be compared with those of the *took-like-men-creatures* who sing there.

We were still better pleased with the *Sham Doctor*; the parts of *Old Gerald* and *Crispin* were well filled, and in *Beatrice* the character of an intriguing waiting-maid was most accurately represented.

"'Twas 'nature all."

Want of room on the stage, and confusion behind the scenes occasioned one or two blunders; this gave scope for the exertion of that ready wit and promptitude of resource, for which Sailors, in difficult occasions, are so remarkable—*Old Gerald* entered; by some mischance, without the jewels which were in that scene to be presented to *Angelica* as the best means of gaining her love: on enumerating the valuables and feeling his pockets for them in vain, he lamented so bitterly his accidentally leaving them at home by words, actions, and gestures; and got through the scenes so well, as, even, to improve upon the author, and led us to believe it was intended.—*Crispin*, when obliged to take the habit of a Doctor to prevent the discovery of an intruder, is enabled to support the assumed character only by the technical phrases and other assistance given in a low voice by *Beatrice*, so that she appears prompting him throughout: but, in a part where her assistance was not thought requisite by the Author, the performers retentive faculty failing, and the prompter, we suppose negligent;—he looking with anxiety upon her in the spirit of the preceding dialogue—but keeping close to the prompt side, he exclaimed Prompt!—Prompt!—Prompt!—Damn it, a word, Prompter! which produced such a burst of applause, as gave full time for complete recovery from this dilemma.

We kept in mind throughout the following lines of the before quoted Prologue,

We cannot stand the test of critic laws,  
'This for th' intent alone, we claim applause,  
And again,

Our purpose is, to banish melancholy!  
Laugh! loudly laugh! though 'tis at our folly;

At the conclusion, a rumour of expected Epilogue, ran through the house, and detained the audience to the great astonishment of the performers; one of whom, half divested of his theatrical habiliments, came hastily forward and (with much of the *vis comica*) said "Why! Gentlemen it is all over; there is nothing more to be done." So (turning to his comrades) he exclaimed "Dohse the scenery." One in the Orchestra at the same time said with much gravity—"Come, let us unrig the music-shop."—These two commands, or rather that command and entreaty were so speedily complied with, that in a few minutes no vestige of a theatre was left! we beheld only the main-deck of a seventy-four. After partaking of a plentiful supper, hospitably prepared by the officers, we departed highly pleased with the entertainment of the evening, and though at an early hour—

So merry, and so loyal, as to sing!  
Rule!—Rule Britannia! and, God save the King!  
31st July 1813.

## Madras Courier, August 17.

On Saturday evening, Sir George Barlow was entertained at Dinner in the Pantheon by about a hundred and twenty of the principal Gentlemen at the Presidency. The Stewards on the occasion were Colonels Sewell, Caldwell, Conway and Morison, Major Purchas and Messrs. Ogilvie, Goad, Cochrane, Garrow and Wood.

Sir Thomas Strange being unfortunately confined to his house by ill-health, Sir Francis Macnaghten, at the request of the Stewards, was good enough to take the Chair, and discharged the duties of his place with a spirit which admirably seconded the feelings of the party, and could not fail to prove highly gratifying to Sir George Barlow. Great credit is due to the Stewards for the arrangements made by them for the entertainment of so numerous a party, and they received their reward in the Justice done to the Claret and Champagne which they had provided and in the hilarity which prevailed almost beyond bounds and certainly without intermission to a very late hour.

After the health of the King, the Chairman gave that of Sir George Barlow, who, when the tumult of applause which followed the toast had subsided, addressed the company in nearly the following words:

"Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks. If I am but little accustomed to scenes like the present, and ill qualified to bear an active part in them, I am not on that account the less sensible of the honor you have done me. In this numerous meeting, I see many to whom I am bound by the ties of mutual friendship—friendship which I trust may survive our temporary separation, and hereafter be indulged in the intercourse which on both sides it will be anxious to renew—and I should seek in vain for any, to whom I am not attached by a sense of the many kind and flattering marks of attention which have been bestowed upon me. To have gained the good will of those among whom we have lived and acted, is one of the most real satisfactions which we can enjoy. I owe it to you, that this satisfaction is mine. I owe it to you, that the last three months form a period on which I shall always reflect with pleasure. I should be ungrateful indeed, were I ever to lose the remembrance of such

obligations, or cease to take a lively interest in the welfare of a community to which I feel myself so much indebted. Allow me to conclude with proposing that we drink,

*The prosperity and happiness of the Settlement of Madras."*

Sir George Barlow was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of approbation from those whom he addressed; and before proposing another toast, Sir Francis Macnaghten spoke to the following effect. He said "He was sure the whole party were delighted with what they had just heard. Their object had been to convey to Sir George Barlow the sentiments they entertained for his person and character—and they had succeeded. They had succeeded in producing an impression on his mind which almost choked his utterance and gave an effect to what was spoken which, without that evidence of sincerity, the greatest flow of eloquence would have wanted. For his own part" he said "altho' he filled the chair by accident and almost on compulsion, he now derived from that circumstance a happiness which no language of his could describe. Never in his life had the glow of friendship burned in his breast with equal warmth—never had it met with equal gratification. It was not for him in that place to express his feelings towards his friend beside him. But the company had expressed theirs and had that night evinced a fervor of attachment to Sir George Barlow, which (stripped as he now was of every thing except his own virtues that could influence the minds of other men) would not have been shewn unless sincere and could not have been felt unless due. He was satisfied they all partook of his delight at finding that the object of their meeting had been so completely answered."

Colonel Conway proposed the health of Sir Francis Macnaghten to testify the concurrence of the Company in the sentiments which he had expressed, and their sense of his admirable conduct in the chair; and the proposal was received with shouts of applause.

The usual toasts were drunk in due order & with increasing animation; and, in proposing the health of General Abercromby, Sir Francis Macnaghten stated that this Toast stood next in the list which the Stewards had put into his hands, but he hastened to it with pleasure, and he was sure that the Company would excuse him for drawing their attention in so quick succession to a person whose health they all felt disposed to drink with the most cordial feelings of respect and esteem.

The health of Lady Barlow was drunk with loud acclamations. "The Rose"—"Sir Thomas Strange and Sir George Barlow's other absent friends"—and a variety of *eddliments* expressive of what the party felt, such as—"May the Company ever find Governors to do their duty without fear, favour or affection!" and—"The man respected in power and beloved when out of it!"—were interspersed with some excellent songs and drunk amidst an increasing uproar of cordiality and satisfaction. The diminished strength of the party, (for its ranks were gradually thinned tho' none flinched from duty who continued fit for service), took nothing from the ardour of its spirit and did not lower the tone in which its feelings were expressed. About two o'clock Sir George Barlow intimated his intention of retiring, when his healthy in a flowing bumper, was again drunk with still more tumultuous expressions of regard than before, after which the whole Company attended him to his carriage and cheered him as he withdrew from the mansion, where they had spent as joyous a night as good wine and good humour and enthusiasm in a good cause could produce.

Michael Scot, the wizard, so famed in the lay of the last Minstrel, has been unable to establish the prescriptive right of residence, for his bones in the cloisters of Melrose Abbey, by a fixed and lowly abode there of four hundred years! John Bower, the beadle of that Abbey, and the living chronicle of its antiquities, after prying into the wizard's history, has made no scruple of penetrating into his tomb, of which he gives the following description:—

"I came after to a flag stone, and by taking it out, I found more flags, which did cover eight feet of ground. I tore them up, and to my astonishment it was built on every side with hewn work, forming a coffin, and a place extending one foot and a half from the coffin to hold the head. I digged till I came to the bones of the dead, and found the skull to be of great strength, and the thigh bones, which appeared more like a creature's bones than human for strength. The length of the person, by measuring, appeared to be six feet in length, and some few nails I found, were crumbling into earth, whose tops were like the bigness of a farthing. He is buried at the side of a fount stone to say mass for his soul."

As honest John Bower authorizes the Editor of the Kelso Mail to publish it with other news mongers, we include ourselves in the number, and thus give it "as a relic of antiquity."

## BATAVIA:

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1813.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

*Calcutta Supreme Court of Judicature.*  
MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1813.

### THE KING v. WILLIAM BLACK. CHALLENGE.

The Defendant in this case stood indicted for a Misdemeanor, in having sent a challenge to Mr. Edward Brightman, with the intention of provoking him to fight a duel. Mr. Heming presented the pleadings on the part of the Crown, and was followed by Mr. Fergusson, who stated the case for the prosecution at some length, dwelling particularly on the circumstances of aggravation, arising out of the peculiar situation of Mr. Brightman, (the prosecutor,) who, at the time of receiving the challenge, stood in the relation of an arbitrator between the Defendant and Mr. Charles Blaney, and had just passed an award, which was not satisfactory to the former, and which Mr. Fergusson represented as the provocation which had induced him to the challenge. The details of the case, however, best appear from the evidence; which we accordingly proceed to report.

The first Witness called, was Mr. Edward Brightman. He stated, that he is a merchant in Calcutta, and has been so for ten years. He knows the Defendant, who about five months ago, was in command of a ship named the Arabella, belonging to Mr. Charles Blaney. The Witness, at the request of Mr. Blaney, had consented, about the beginning of May last, to act as an Arbitrator in some differences which then subsisted between the Defendant Captain Black, and Mr. Blaney. On account, ship's disbursement, usages of ports, &c. Mr. Antonio Lourenco Barreto, was joint arbitrator with the Witness; and they agreed on the 11th of May, to an award against the Defendant. This award, the Witness believes, was delivered on the 12th. He delivered it himself, one copy to Mr. Blaney and one to the Defendant, who were both present in the Witness's office.

Here the challenge, dated the 14th of May, was produced and shown to the Witness, who moved it to be in Captain Black's handwriting. It was delivered on the day on which it bears date, to the Witness himself, in his office in Calcutta, by a bearer, who he was a servant of Captain Black's. The challenge was then read by the Clerk of the Crown, as follows.

"To EDWARD BRIGHTMAN, Esq.  
SIR,  
At your particular request, I waited on you yesterday to settle the unpleasant business between me and Charles Blaney, when, in the most mild and gentlemanly manner, I objected to giving your worthy friend, Mr. Blaney, a receipt in full for my property, detained by him at the Custom House; and stated as my reason for so doing, a considerable deficiency, which, I believe, to any conscientious man, would have been ground sufficient;—however, you, in the plenitude of power, no doubt weighing your consequence by the weight of your purse, were pleased to think differently, and, for my assurance, in not coinciding with your ideas of the business, in the most rude and most ungentlemanlike manner, turned me out of your office; for which gross and unprovoked insult, I now demand of you a public apology, or insist on your giving me satisfaction to-morrow morning, at 4 A. M. on the Esplanade.  
I am, Sir,  
Your injured Servant,  
W. BLACK.  
Calcutta, May 14, 1813 A. M."

The Advocate General, as Counsel for the Defendant, then put in three letters, two written by Mr. Brightman, and the other by Captain Black. Neither of them, however, were read. Mr. Strettell then proceeded, in his examination.

Mr. Strettell. "Pray, did not Mr. Black go to your office on the 13th, by your desire?"  
Witness. "Yes. He came by my desire."  
Mr. Strettell. "Was it on that day that you delivered the award to him and Mr. Blaney at your office?"  
Witness. "It was."  
Mr. Strettell. "Pray, did you on that occasion ask Mr. Black to sign a receipt for certain goods, that were then on board the ship?"  
Witness. "I desired him to sign a receipt for some goods, that were at the Custom-house."  
Mr. Strettell. "On that day?"  
Witness. "On that day."  
Mr. Strettell. "Before, or after you delivered your award?"  
Witness. "Before."

Mr. William Burroughs. "Did the Defendant at that time know the purport of the award?"  
Witness. "I believe not."  
Mr. Strettell. "Had not you shewn him the award on the day before?"  
Witness. "I told him, I think, on the 12th, that the award had been signed, and that I would deliver it to him next day in presence of Mr. Blaney."  
Mr. Strettell. "And did not the Defendant Sir, object to signing a receipt for more goods than had been delivered to him?"  
Witness. "He did."  
Mr. Strettell. "Assigning as his reason, that the goods had not been delivered to him?"  
Witness. "Yes."  
Mr. Strettell. "Pray, sir, did not you express some warmth, on that refusal?"  
Witness. "Not till after I had asked him, if he could prove that there was any deficiency."  
Mr. Strettell. "You did express some warmth in your behaviour then, however?"  
Witness. "I don't think there was."

Mr. Strettell. "You displayed a little indignation, did you not, at the resistance of Mr. Black?"  
Witness. "I felt annoyed a good deal, as I had had trouble enough."  
Sir William Burroughs. "Do you mean trouble from the Defendant, or from both parties?"  
Witness. "I was annoyed by both parties, my Lord."  
Mr. Strettell. "You say you had signed the award, on the day before?"  
Witness. "I had."  
Mr. Strettell. "And you said to Captain Black on that day, that you would deliver it to him on the day following?"  
Witness. "I did."  
Mr. Strettell. "Did the delivery of these goods, or the granting a receipt for them, form any part of the award?"  
Witness. "No, they did not. The goods and some other transactions, were left out of the account."  
Sir William Burroughs. "And they were left entirely out of your consideration, and that of the other arbitrator?"  
Witness. "Entirely; they had settled that in their own manner."

Mr. Strettell. "Then, after the Defendant refused to sign the receipt, did you deliver the award?"  
Witness. "No, not immediately."  
On desiring the Defendant to give a receipt, the Defendant answered, that he would not, alleging that a box of Silk was deficient. The Witness then said, "Will you hear reason?" The Defendant on that tossed up his head, and said, "He would not hear reason;—he did not care, there was a deficiency, and he would not sign the receipt." The Witness then asked him, if he could prove the deficiency,—if he had any bill of lading or other document for the property? Captain Black still said, "He did not care; there was a deficiency, and he would not sign a receipt till it was made good." This was said by him in a very curious way, with his hat on in the Witness's office:—the Witness thought it was said in an impertinent manner. Mr. Blaney had not his hat on; neither had the Witness; nor any one else in the office. Besides, from a person who had been long in his employ, the Witness thought such a freedom rather offensive. The Witness then gave him his award, saying, "There is your award; go out of my office, and never let me see you here again; I have had trouble enough with you." In saying so, he delivered the award to the Defendant, and at the same time delivered the other copy of the award to Mr. Blaney, whom he addressed in a similar manner.

Mr. Strettell. "Now, Sir, you have told the Court and Jury that you don't like too much trouble; why then did you take all this trouble to get the receipt signed?"  
Witness. "Because a draft of the Defendant's had been deposited in my hands by Messrs. Palmer and Co. which was not to be delivered until he signed a receipt for the goods; and I did not like to retain it in my hands."

This draft was drawn by the Defendant, and accepted by Messrs. Palmer and Co. in favor of Charles Blaney. It was for a sum of about 7000 Dollars. The Witness supposes, it had been deposited in his hands, in consequence of his being an arbitrator between the parties. He does not think it would have been deposited with him, had he not been an arbitrator. He was to keep it, till the goods at the Custom-house should be delivered, and, on a receipt for those goods being brought, was to deliver it to Mr. Blaney. The Witness did not deliver up the note before he got the receipt. He has not given it up yet. He never delivered it to Mr. Blaney, since the occasion in question. Captain Black once commanded a ship from China, of which the Witness was partly owner. The Defendant had gone from hence as Chief Officer; but, in consequence of Captain Elliott becoming sick and remaining there, he got the command about the month of August 1811. The Defendant has commanded a ship, since leaving the Witness's service. The Witness never was Captain of a ship in the country trade; he was only Purser:—that was about 13 or 14 years ago.

Mr. Strettell. "When you desired the Defendant to go out of your office, did you deliver the words in a mild manner, or with anger?"  
Witness. "I spoke as a man who was hurt, whose feelings were hurt."  
Mr. Strettell. "Now, recollect yourself most seriously, before you answer the question I am going to put to you. Did you not, sir, put your hand upon Mr. Black, at the time when you used the words which you have stated?"  
Witness. "I did not."  
Mr. Strettell. "You are positive of that?"  
Witness. "Yes."  
Mr. Strettell. "That you did not touch his person at all?"  
Witness. "I am."

Neither did the Witness say any thing immediately to Captain Black about his hat being on. He did not notice it to him at all. He was hurt and felt himself hurt at it. He believes, Captain Black came into the office with his hat on. He does not recollect his ever having done so before. The defendant had sometimes attended at the Witness's office in the course of the arbitration; but the Witness does not recollect his wearing his hat on those occasions. Neither does he recollect Mr. Blaney, (who also attended,) wearing his hat. He cannot say whether the Defendant had any knowledge of the purport of the award, previous to the interview on the 13th.

Mr. Blaney claimed a little more than was awarded him; and the Defendant was not allowed what he claimed. The Witness had never mentioned the result of the award, previous to the 13th, either to Black or Blaney. Seven or eight days before the award was delivered, the Witness had given it to an Attorney (Mr. Johnston) to be engrossed. The Attorney observed, that it was a curious award, and that the Witness must take out these after-claps. The Witness had been employed on the arbitration for ten or twelve days;—they used to meet almost every day, and it had been found necessary to extend the time limited in the bonds. The award was seven or eight days in possession of Mr. Johnston, who drew it up in the proper form. Both parties knew that the award was in Mr. Johnston's hands, for they went to his office to sign the bonds of extension. The Witness believes, they knew that the award was in Mr. Johnston's hands:—he believes, he mentioned it to Mr. Blaney,—he does not think he said any thing of it to Mr. Black.

The next Witness examined, was Mr. James Briscoe Graham, partner to Mr. Benjamin Saunders, Attorney at law. He stated, that he had seen before the letter bearing Captain Black's signature, which was produced in Court. He thinks, he first saw it in the hand of Capt. Black on the 14th ultimo, who said, he had determined to send this to Mr. Brightman. He consulted the Witness, whether he should or not. The letter, when Mr. Graham first saw it, was not exactly the same; it had an addition to it. The Defendant had previously called on the Witness on the day before the 13th: and told him, he had been turned out of Mr. Brightman's office. When he came again on the 14th, he said, "that none of his friends would speak to him in consequence of what had happened, and that, as the only way to wipe off the disgrace, he was determined to send him a challenge." The Witness advised him not to do so. But the Defendant said in reply, "that he was determined to send it, for at present he was ashamed to shew his face in public." Captain Black did not at that time shew to the Witness the letter now produced in Court, but another paper to the same effect. He showed it to him as a challenge, and asked the Witness if he approved of it. Before this conversation, the Witness had heard, that Mr. Brightman had given an award against Captain Black; but he cannot positively say, if he heard so from Black himself previous to the 13th or 14th.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Graham was desired to read the letter; and admitted that it was not in every respect the same with that which he had seen before in Captain Black's hand;—this was not so violent.

Here the case for the prosecution closed. No Witnesses were called by the Defendant; but Mr. Strettell addressed the Court at considerable length on his behalf. He animadverted on the variance between the statement of the case as represented by the learned Advocate on the other side, and that which appeared in evidence; the latter in his opinion incontestibly proving that Mr. Brightman's award had no connexion whatever with the alleged challenge, which was provoked by the offensive and overbearing conduct of the prosecutor, with respect to a business which he took upon himself to settle, though it formed no part of the award. Mr. Brightman's speech to the Defendant, in turning him out of his office, was more of a challenge, he contended, than this paper produced in Court. A grosser insult was never offered to man. In Captain Black's letter, there was nothing abusive or contemptuous; and, judging at least of causes by their effects, it contained no provocation to fight a duel. The Jury were not to draw a parallel between the case of men in the situation of Mr. Brightman and Capt. Black, and that of persons in a higher rank of society. And considered in relation to the rank in life which the parties held, he endeavoured to shew, that the letter could not be considered as a challenge. The Counsel for the prosecution had felt this, and had endeavoured to supply the deficiency by extrinsic evidence; but Mr. Graham's testimony went to the purport of another letter, couched in more violent terms, which the Defendant had altered, in acquiescence no doubt with his (Mr. Graham's) suggestion and advice.

Mr. Strettell having concluded, the Jury received their charge from Sir William Burroughs. The Defendant in this case, he observed, had been indicted for sending a challenge, with the intention of provoking the prosecutor to fight a duel. His Lordship need not tell the Jury, that this offence was a high misdemeanour in the eye of the law. And, though still sanctioned by custom under certain circumstances, and among certain ranks of life, he thought he might on the whole congratulate society on the diminution of the practice of

duelling, which certainly did not obtain now so much as in former times. He was inclined to ascribe this change to the progress of civilization, by which a general improvement in manners had been effected, and occasions of offence and outrage had become less frequent and less dangerous. But, however this might be, there was another consideration, which was of great importance and which most especially applied to the case before the Jury; and that was, that no man is entitled to take the law into his own hands; and that, even by the laws of honor (as they are called,) no judge, juror or arbitrator, is to be held responsible in his person for acts done in that capacity, nor is the party who submits his cause to the judgment of a person standing in either of those situations, to avenge himself by challenging that person to fight because he may not perhaps be quite satisfied with his decision. The practice of duelling was peculiar to modern times;—it was wholly unknown among the Greeks and Romans; the most military nations of antiquity; and was one of the evils flowing from the spirit of chivalry, which had been bequeathed by their ancestors to the present inhabitants of Europe. But the customs of no period would countenance the application of the practice in question, to disputes growing out of the judicial or official acts of one of the parties. And instances must be within the recollection of all the Jury, in which some of the very highest naval and military characters of our country, receiving challenges on account of matters at all flowing from their public duty, had, with the perfect approval of every right-thinking man in the country, declined to accept such challenges, and made their appeal to the laws. It was true indeed, that a consideration for the painful and difficult situation in which an individual of a certain station or profession in life, might be placed by the false laws of honor, had in many instances induced Courts and Juries, to treat such offences with great indulgence. But even that indulgence was only applicable to those cases, to which the laws of honor really attached. Now, what was the situation of the parties, in the case at present before the Court? As far as regarded their situations in life, they seemed to be pretty much on a footing. The one had been a Purser of a ship, had risen by his industry, and was now a merchant; and it was allowed on all hands, that he conducted himself in that station in a respectable and gentlemanlike manner. The other was Captain of a Country ship; and, in the course of his transactions with his employer, a difference had risen between them on certain matters of account. They resort to by far the most desirable mode of decision in such cases; they submit the matter to arbitration; and this certainty was of all others a subject the most fit to be settled in that manner. Mr. Brightman the prosecutor, and another gentleman, were accordingly chosen arbitrators.—The Jury must be well acquainted with the nature of the office of an arbitrator; they must know, that the arbitrator himself derives no benefit from it,—that it is a troublesome, and often a very thankless office, and that he not unfrequently makes enemies of both parties. It was therefore, in his Lordship's estimation, no small favor done to any man, to undertake such a duty on his account, and with a view probably to save him from a long, expensive and painful lawsuit. This however was done by Mr. Brightman. He devotes his time (which to a merchant is generally a matter of some value,) to the concerns of the Defendant; for ten or twelve different days together, he is employed on this investigation; and it really appeared to his Lordship, as the Witness had said, that he had experienced a great deal of trouble in the business. There were some transactions however between the parties at variance, which were to be exempted from the consideration of the arbitrators; and among others, there was the case of some goods at the Custom-house, which Black was to receive, and on giving a receipt for them to Blaney, a draft of Black's which had been deposited in his hands. Now, it was quite clear from the whole evidence, and the Counsel for the Defendant appeared to feel it, that this deposit was to remain in the custody of Mr. Brightman, until the whole controversy should be settled; the Witness said that it was given to him in consequence of his being an arbitrator between the parties. It was natural and proper therefore for Mr. Brightman to apply to Black for his receipt, in order that he might surrender the deposit to Mr. Blaney at the same time that he delivered his award. There was also a circumstance, which repelled all suspicion of any improper leaning on the part of Mr. Brightman to one of the parties; namely, that he gave to each less than he demanded, probably thinking (as in such cases not unfrequently happens) both of them to be in the wrong.



His Lordship then proceeded to recapitulate the circumstances of the conversation between Mr. Brightman and Mr. Black, when the former sent for the latter to his office. The reply of the latter, on being asked for a receipt for the goods at the Custom-house, was in terms, he thought, not to have been expected by a man who had undertaken to arbitrate in a dispute to which he (the Defendant) was a party. Supposing Mr. Brightman and Captain Black to have been perfectly on a level, no man could well think it civil in the latter, to walk into Mr. Brightman's office with his hat on, and when there, to address him in such language. This looked like no small piece of evidence of that, which the Jury as well as his Lordship had all along suspected, namely, that there was some pique at this time subsisting in the Defendant's mind, arising from the previous knowledge which he had obtained of the result of the arbitration.

But in point of law, there was indeed no necessity for the Jury to consider any one of these circumstances. The question, which they had to try, was as plain, and clear, and short a question, as could well be imagined. They had only to decide, whether the letter sent by the Defendant to Mr. Brightman was a challenge or not. The Counsel for the Defendant had cited a case to them, in which it was decided, that the terms "Rogue and Rascal," applied to a gentleman in a letter, were decided not to be a provocation to fight a duel. But the Jury knew well, that the laws of honor had technical language of their own, which as little admitted of any misunderstanding as the language of any other code; and surely no man of common observation could read this letter, and say, that it was not couched in the very technical language of duelling. It certainly had raised considerable surprise in his Lordship's mind, that Mr. Strettell, with all his judgment, his experience and knowledge, (though perhaps he might be not so profoundly versed in the laws of honor as in the laws of his country, with which few men were better acquainted), should have attempted to contend that this paper was not a challenge. It certainly did not evince that respect for their understandings, with which he was sure Mr. Strettell always meant to treat a Jury, to call upon them on their oaths, to controvert that which must be obvious to every other person,—"for which gross and unprovoked insult, I now demand of you a public apology or insist on your giving me satisfaction to-morrow morning on the 'esplanade.'" Why, these were the very words, in which almost all challenges were couched. But, if there was doubt on this head, it was done away by Mr. Graham's evidence. He told the Jury, that Mr. Black had said to him, he was determined to send a challenge to Mr. Brightman, and on the following day brought a letter, and shewed it to him as a challenge. Now, it was for the Court to consider, what mitigating circumstances there might be in this case, and to award the punishment according to the degree of criminality on the part of the Defendant. But it was for the Jury merely to say, whether or not this was a challenge to fight a duel; and his Lordship could hardly think, that any man in his senses could hesitate for a moment in pronouncing it to be so. But if there was such a person, Mr. Graham's evidence, as his Lordship had before observed, must remove his doubts. Mr. Graham advised the Defendant not to send the challenge; but the latter would not take his advice,—he said, "he was determined to send it." His Lordship thought, that the purport of the award must have been known to the Defendant previous to the conversation on the 13th, and that it was ranking in his mind. For ten or twelve days successively, he had been before the arbitrators; and during that time, he must have seen how the decision was likely to turn. He was a young man, and belonged to a profession, which (fortunately for the country and for us all) led naturally to a great deal of ardour; and he did not therefore sufficiently consider the consequences of his conduct. He swaggers into Mr. Brightman's office with his hat on, and, on Mr. Brightman speaking to him, expresses himself in a manner, which his Lordship must think, denoted anger. It was not his Lordship conceived, going too far towards a man who so conducted himself, to say, as Mr. Brightman had done, "There is your award, sir; go out of my office and never let me see you here again."—But, even if there was any provocation in the language used by Mr. Brightman, the law would not admit it as any justification of Mr. Black's offence; it would only be received by the Court in mitigation of punishment. If therefore the Jury considered this letter as a challenge from Captain Black, as his Lordship thought they must of necessity do, they would return a verdict of Guilty.

The Jury accordingly, without retiring from the box, found a verdict of "Guilty;" and the Defendant was accordingly committed.

Before the Court rose, Sir William Burroughs expressed himself in strong terms of approbation of the manly conduct of Mr. Brightman, who had performed a public duty in bringing this case into Court.

## The Courier.—February 24.

### ARRIVAL OF A GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

*Konigsberg taken—8,000 more French Prisoners—Elbing, Marienberg, &c. entered by the Russians.—Report of the Capture of Dantzic.*

At length we have to announce the arrival of one of the seven Gottenburgh Mails due, (the fourth of them,) and probably we shall have the remainder in the course of the day.

The Mail that is arrived has brought us official reports, from the Prince of Smolensko, to the 19th of last month inclusive:—Konigsberg, Elbing, Marienberg, and Marienwerder, have been taken by the Russians, who have crossed the Vistula; thus proving the falsehood of the French accounts.

In the march of Macdonald's corps from Tilsit to Konigsberg, they were attacked on the 4th of January near Labian, defeated with loss, and driven to Konigsberg, into which the Russians entered on the 6th of January, as it were on their shoulders—1,300 prisoners were made in the city—30 pieces of cannon thrown into the river were dragged out by the inhabitants. Macdonald continued his retreat, and 8,000 men whom he left behind on his march, worn out with fatigue and privations, were made prisoners.—He was pursued from Konigsberg by Wittgenstein and Tchichagoff.

The enemy retired behind the Nogat and Elbing, Marienberg and Marienwerder, were successively taken possession of. In each of them many sick, magazines and ordnance were taken. After being driven from Marienberg, the enemy attempted to make a stand at the *tete-du-pont* of Dirschau, but were driven from it and retired in two columns to Dantzic. Dirschau was then entered.

Private letters from Stockholm which we have seen, mention that Dantzic capitulated on the 27th of last month.

### MARCH 22.

The Swedish Ambassador, we understand, has received a courier, announcing the entrance of the Russians into Berlin on the 24th ult.

It is reported that the German Legion will be again employed in Hanover, and that the Duke of Cambridge is to proceed to that country with them.

### LONDON, MARCH 15.

Dispatches were yesterday received from the Marquis of Wellington, dated Freynada, the 24th ult. and at the same time a mail from Lisbon arrived. Both armies were preparing for the approaching campaign, and already had the enemy made an attempt to surprise the outposts of General Hill's division. The action which ensued, though partial, was sharp, and terminated in the complete repulse of the enemy.

### OFFICIAL.

*Extract of an Official Despatch from General the Marquis of Wellington to his Excellency Senor Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated Head quarters, Freynada, Feb. 24.*

"Since the enemy retired across the Tormes, as I stated in my last despatch to your Excellency, and his troops left their cantonments, those of the Upper Tormes again joined on the 19th inst. in Piedrahita, Congosto, El Barrio, and Avila, and on the morning of the 20th a corps of near 1500 infantry and 100 horse, under the command of the General of Division, Foy, endeavoured to surprise and attack the post of Bejar, occupied by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, with the 50th regiment and 6th Portuguese Cacadores, which were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, of the 50th regiment.

"The surprise did not succeed, and the enemy were repulsed with loss, being pursued to some distance by the 6th Cacadores, commanded by Major Mitchell.

"I enclose Lieutenant Colonel Harrison's letter, by which your Excellency will perceive, that the Colonel mentions the good conduct of the 50th regiment and 6th Cacadores.

"The enemy lately united in Benevento nearly 4 or 6000 men, from their garrisons on the Douro, and last week made an excursion beyond the Esia, towards the part of Puibla de Sanabria.

"I have no information of the enemy's having made any other movement."

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, dated Bejar, Feb. 20.*

"I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, a little before break of day, our picquets were attacked, and after some brisk firing, were obliged to retire; but being reinforced by some companies of the 50th, and of the 6th Cacadores, to whom I am greatly indebted for the assistance which they lent on this occasion, the enemy was repulsed.

"I beg leave to mention Capt. Moraes, of the 6th Cacadores, who particularly distinguished himself in checking the progress of the enemy's march and was slightly wounded.

"I have every reason to be satisfied with the good conduct of the officers and soldiers of the 50th regiment, and 6th Cacadores, which compose the garrison of this place."

*Cadix, Feb. 20.*—A despatch from Col. Longa stating his having taken on the 10th inst, after a siege of three days, Salinas de A-

nane in which were 246 French soldiers, and six officers, has been received by the Regency, and from the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo.

### Whitehall, February 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint Richard Chandos, Marquis of Buckingham, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

### Admiralty Office, Feb. 27.

A letter from the Hon. Captain Gordon, of H. M. Ship Magicienne, states the capture of the American privateer schooner Thrasher, of 14 guns and 80 men.

### Carlton House, Feb. 26.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on Edward Hyde East, Esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

L'Gloire French frigate, of 44 guns (which lately escaped out of Havre) was cruising off the east end of St. Michael's on the 5th inst. She had taken several Brazil vessels, some American vessels, bound to Cadiz, with grain, and sunk a large American ship, from St. Ubes, bound to America. She also captured the *Triunfo de Mar*, and the *Augustus*, from St. Michael's to Madeira, and ransomed them.

We are happy to state, that General Hope, who has returned from the North, has fully effected the object of his mission, and that a treaty of concert and alliance has been concluded between this country and Sweden; in consequence of which the Crown Prince is expected immediately to put himself at the head of a Swedish force, to act in Germany against the French, and to unite itself to the native German force, which, under the present circumstances, may be swelled to any amount. Such is the exemplification which the actual state of affairs affords of the rancorous but senseless assertions of the ambitious Faction among us, that the Powers of the Continent have no confidence in the present Ministers of Great Britain. We are happy to add, that there is every reason to hope that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has ere this been concluded between the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia.

A Committee of seven Members of the House of Commons, sits daily at a house in Westminster, to arrange the provisions of the new Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. This Committee consists of Mr. Grattan, Mr. Canning, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir John Newport, Mr. Stewart Wortly, and Mr. Ponsonby. It was at first supposed that they would have assumed, for the ground-work of their measure, the draft of a bill prepared by Mr. Butler, of Lincoln's-Inn, at the desire of Lord Castlereagh; but Mr. Butler having had in view a total repeal, while the Resolution of the Committee of the whole House, on which the new Bill is to be framed, turns much on limitations and securities,—to which limitations and securities several of the Gentlemen that we have named are particularly attentive.—It has been found inconvenient and impracticable to adopt Mr. Butler's measure for a model. It is said, moreover, that the concessions to be proposed in the new Bill will be considerably reduced, in order to do away exceptions, which might be fatal to the progress of the measure. Mr. Grattan has already stated, in the House of Commons, that the Bill cannot be ready to be submitted till just before the March recess, when he proposes to have it read a first time and then printed, and circulated for full consideration throughout the country. It is generally understood, that the Bill is not to be pressed through in the present Session.

Yorkshire Assizes commenced on the 8th instant. Justice Le Brong, in his address to the Grand Jury, observed, he was happy to find, that there were in the Calendar, no persons charged with outrages which some time ago were unhappily so prevalent, and which, for a considerable period, kept one of the districts of that county in a state of almost complete insubordination.

## Advertisement.

IN consequence of the increasing scarcity of Rice in the markets of Batavia, and its Environs, and the approaching change of the monsoon, which will prevent small craft importing from the Eastward an adequate supply of that necessary article of consumption, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the sale of Rice from the Government Stores at Batavia, in any quantity not less than one Coyang, at the rate of 50 Spanish Dollars per Coyang.

That individual Traders, however, whose interests it will be ever the object of this Government to consult and promote, may not suffer by this arrangement, the Rice, which may be imported by them, will be received by Government at the rate of 50 Spanish Dollars per Coyang till further orders.

It must be clearly understood, that next year Government will not as heretofore undertake to import Rice for the supply of the Batavia Markets; this will become under the

new arrangements a branch of private speculation, and will be left open to general competition.

This public notice is timely given, that each class of Society may anticipate and provide for its future wants, either by extending the cultivation of the soil in the Western Districts, or by increasing the number of small craft employed in trade to the Eastern parts of the Island.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,  
Oct. 15, 1813.

## Advertentie.

MITS de toenemende schaarsheid van Ry op de markten van Batavia en de Ommelanden en de aannaderende verandering van het Seizoen, welke de invoer van een noegzame hoeveelheid van dat onontbeerlyk artikel van consumptie, met kleine vaartuigen uit de Oostersche Districten zal verbinden heeft het Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade beaagd, autorisatie te verleenen, om uit 's Gouvernements pakhuizen Batavia, Ryst te verkopen tot eene onbepaalde hoeveelheid niet minder dan een Koyang dragende, en zulks tegen 50 Sp. Drs. de Koyang.

Ten einde echter aan de particuliere Kooplieden, wiens belangen het Gouvernement meer zal raadplegen en bevorderen, daar de geene schade toebrengen, zal de Ryst wel door hun mogt zyn ingevoerd, tot nader order by het Gouvernement geaccepteerd worden tegen 50 Spaansche Dalers de Koyang.

Een ieder zy echter by dezen geïnformeerd, dat het Gouvernement in het toekomstige jaar niet als voorheen, Ryst zal doen aanbrenghen om de markt van Batavia daarmede te voorzien, als zullende zulks onder de nieuwe rigtingen, een nieuwe tak van particuliere speculatie zyn, en aan de openlyke mededinging der Ingezetenen worden overgelaten.

Hiervan wordt aan het publiek kennis gegeven, ten einde ieder klasse van de maatschappij zich in hare benodigdheden in tyds te kunnen voorzien, het zy door de uitbreiding van den landbouw in de Westersche Districten, dan wel door de aanschaffing van meerdere kleine vaartuigen, die tot den handel Java's Noord-oost kust gebruikt worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van het Go.

Batavia den  
15 Oct. 1813.

## ADDITIONAL

### Custom-house Regulation

THE Law hitherto in force, which made the importation of Spices by Individuals a capital offence, having been rescinded, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to permit provisionally the importation of all Spices, which have actually been purchased from the Stores of Honorable East India Company, on a certificate to that effect being produced, and on the payment of the established Import Duty for such commodities.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,  
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,  
October 15, 1813.

## BYVOEGSEL

### Tot het Reglement van de In-en-Output gaande Regten.

DE tot nu toe in wezen zynde wet, volgens dewelke de particuliere uitvoer Speceryen op hooge straffen verboden is, getrokken zynde, zoo heeft het Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade beaagd, om provisioneel permissie te verleenen tot den invoer van alle Speceryen, welke de Ed. Compagnie's Pakhuizen zyn ingekocht op vertooning van een Certificate, en op betaling van de regten op den invoer van artikel bepaald.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,  
Sec. van 't Go.

BATAVIA,  
den 15, October 1813.

## AN ASSORTMENT OF QUARTO POST PAPER

MAY BE HAD  
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molend.